(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2094.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1787.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, &c.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

AS one of your delegates I hold myself responsible to you for my conduct, and bound to obey your instructions, in every case, in which you please to give them; or to resign my seat. I observe in the Maryland Journal, of this day, a draught of instructions, which are asserted to be now circulating among you for subscription. I esteem it my duty to caution you against putting your names to a paper, which, in my opinion, contains an explicit and absolute *surrender* of one of your greatest and most invaluable rights and privileges, as freemen,—the *right* of instructing *either*, or *both* branches of your legislature, on any subject that materially concerns your welfare, happiness or safety. These instructions have *two* objects in view; *one* to prevent an emission of paper money on loan, to be received in taxes; and the *other* to establish a principle, that the people of this state have *no right* to instruct *the senate*, on any matter, however it may effect the prosperity, peace, or safety of the government.

As to the *first* object of these instructions, an emission of paper money, I know your sentiments, and have no reason to believe you have changed them; if you have altered your opinion, be pleased to inform me; and I will give up my *private* judgment, and endeavour to carry into execution your pleasure.

As to the *second* object of these instructions, "that you cannot *constitutionally* (that is, without a breach of it) interfere with the deliberations of *the senate*, (or in other words instruct that body, on any subject however important and interesting to you) *until* the ends of government shall be perverted, and liberty *manifestly* endangered," I earnestly solicit you most seriously to deliberate and consider the subject, before you give your approbation and sanction, to such a doctrine.

The framers of these instructions have assigned no reasons to induce you to adopt their opinion; and on so important a subject the sentiments of no man ought to have any further respect or influence with you, than what arises from the reasons adduced by him, and your confidence in his integrity, knowledge, experience and sincerity. The house of delegates are under a very different impression from the proposers of these instructions. In their address to you, they declare, "that they esteem themselves *responsible* to their constituents *for their conduct*, and that on all subjects that materially concern their welfare or happiness, they are to be *consulted*; and their opinions freely and fairly delivered ought to govern their deliberations." They also declare, "that they hold BOTH branches of your legislature bound by the instructions of the people, whenever they please to give them."—I should imagine that the opinion of *unknown* individuals, if weighed in the scale against that of your house of delegates, would instantly kick the beam.

The instructions proposed to you for your assent, do not controvert the *right* of the people to instruct the members of the *house of delegates*; it only maintains the position, that the people have no right to instruct the *senate*. By only denying the right of instructing the senate, it seems to admit the right of *control* over the house of delegates.

If the people cannot *constitutionally* (that is, without a violation of it) interfere with the deliberations of the senate, during the *five* years for which they are elected, I apprehend it must necessarily follow, that they cannot interfere with the deliberations of the house of delegates during *the year* for which they are chosen. It seems to me, that every reason urged to exempt the senate, from any dependence on, or control of, the people, will apply with equal, if not greater propriety and force, to exempt the house of delegates. All *lawful* authority originates from the people, and their power is like the light of the sun, native, original, inherent and unlimited by human authority. Power in the rulers or governors of the people is like the reflected light of the moon, and is only borrowed, delegated and limited by the grant of the people. The right of the people to participate in the legislature is the foundation of all free government, and where that right is not enjoyed, the people are not free; this right is the genuine parent of representation, and from this right proceeds a government, like ours, by representation. Both branches of our legislature derive *all* their power from the people, and *equally* hold their *commission* to legislate, or make laws, from the *grant* of the people; and there is no difference between them but *only* in the *duration of their commission*. Their authority proceeds from the same source, and is co-equal, and co extensive. It appears to me, that the *mode* of choice by the people can make no difference in the *political relation* between the people and the house of delegates, and the people and the senate;—the *former* is elected immediately by the people themselves in person; and the *latter* is chosen by *deputies* appointed by the people for that purpose. The two branches have only a *derivative* and *delegated* power. The people create and vest them with *legislative* authority to be exercised agreeably to the constitution; and therefore *both* branches must be equally the *representatives*, *trustees* and *servants* of the people, and the people are equally the *constituents* of *both*. If the senate are under *no* control of the people, *in any case*, neither are the house of delegates. The *legislative* power by our form of government is granted to *two* distinct bodies of men, to operate as *checks* upon each other; and thence the evident necessity that *each* body should be entirely and absolutely free and independent *of the other*; but *both* bodies must be subject to the instructions of the people or *neither*. If there was but *one* branch of legislature, as in Pennsylvania, would it be independent of *all* control from their constituents? I have before observed that our government is a government *by representation*. The people appoint *representatives* in the senate and house of delegates to transact the business of making laws for them, which is impracticable for them to do in person. From the nature of a government by *representation*, the *deputies* must be subject to the will of their *principals*, or this manifest absurdity and plain consequence must follow, that a *few* men would be *greater* than the *whole* community, and might act in *opposition* to the *declared* sense of *all their constituents*.

The doctrine that the representatives of the people are not bound by their instructions is *entirely new* in this country, and broached since the revolution, and was never heard of but within these few weeks. You all remember that, under the *old* government, you claimed, and *frequently* exercised the *right of instructing* your members in the lower house of assembly. This right, and the exercise of it, was never questioned under the proprietary government. Astonishing to me, that any man should dare to doubt, much more deny, this right under the *new* government!—You also recollect that you claimed *no* right to instruct the upper house of assembly; and I conceive for this reason, because *they* were *not* elected by *you*, but were appointed by the proprietary; and were, in truth, *his representatives*. By our constitution *you* do appoint the senate, and they are, and have *uniformly* claimed themselves to be, *your representatives*. If they are *your* representatives, they are bound by *your* instructions, or you destroy the very idea of *election*, and of delegated power. To *represent*, is to speak and act *agreeably* to the opinions and sentiments of the persons represented, in the same manner as they would do, if *personally* present; of consequence therefore, to speak and act *contrary* to the declared will of the persons represented, is not to *represent*, but to *misrepresent* them.

The right of electors in England, to instruct their members in the house of commons, was never controverted, says a late writer, "until the system of corruption (which has since arrived to so dangerous a height) began to predominate in that kingdom; *then* it was, that arbitrary ministers, and their prostituted dependents, *began* to maintain this doctrine, *dangerous to our liberty*, that the *representatives* were *independent of the people*." Before that time the constant language in the house of commons was "whose business are we doing? How shall we answer this to *the people*? What will the people of England say to this?" &c. &c. &c.

Our law books, and treatises by Sydney, and many other celebrated writers on the English government, inform us, "that not only particular members, but the whole body of the house of commons often refused to grant money, or to agree to requisitions from the crown, *before they consulted with their constituents*; and that they often adjourned for *this* purpose. The English history affords innumerable instances of instructions by the electors, in that nation, to their members in the house of commons; and this practice, for above 150 years, proves the sense of the people in that country, of *their right* to instruct, and that their representatives were bound to obey them.

We also find that the members of the house of commons frequently declared, in debate, "that their *duty* to their electors *obliged* them to do as *directed*." Many of the greatest patriots the English nation ever produced, have declared their opinion that, "it is the *duty* of the representatives of the people *implicitly* to obey the instructions of their constituents." A late judicious writer thus delivers himself, "our *representatives* in parliament are not the bare likeness or reflection of us, their constituents; they actually contain our power, and are, as it were, the very persons of the people they represent. We are the parliament in them; we speak and act by them; we have therefore a *right* to know what they *say* and *do*; and should they contradict our sense, or swerve from our interests, we have a *right* to remonstrate and *direct* them; by which means we become the regulators of our *own* conduct, and the institutors of our own laws, and nothing material can be done, but by *our* authority and consent."

This doctrine that the *constituents* have no right to instruct their *representatives*, in the language of the two patriots, Sir John Barnard, and Sir William Windham, in the house of commons, "is not only a *new* and *wicked* doctrine, but it is the most monstrous, and most slavish doctrine, that was ever heard, and such a doctrine as no man will dare to support within these walls."—A celebrated American writer observes, "when the right of the people to instruct their representatives is taken from them, they may justly complain, as Demosthenes did for the Athenians.—That the *representative* has now *usurped* the *right* of the people, and exercises an arbitrary power over his *antient and natural lord*." This writer remarks, "that no instance can be produced in which the people have abused this right, nor is there any reason to believe they will ever do it; they act from what they *feel*; and when that feeling is *general*, it must be *real*." The virtuous and great Mr. Addison observes, "that the nobility and *gentry* have many *private* expectations, and *particular* interests, that hang like a false bias upon their judgments, and may possibly dispose them to sacrifice the good of their country to the advancement of their own fortunes; whereas the gross of the people can have no other prospect in changes and revolutions, than of public blessings, that are to diffuse themselves through the whole state in general."

I can find but one author who has ventured to assert, that a member of the house of commons is not bound by the instructions of his constituents. Judge Blackstone has delivered this opinion, and he founds it on a *fiction*, that *after* the person is elected he becomes the representative of the *whole* kingdom, and not of a particular *part*. The sophistry of this argument is sufficiently manifest; and if true, it would only follow, that all the members would be bound by the instructions of a majority of all their constituents. Judge Blackstone is against voting by ballot, in the house of commons, "because the conduct of every member is subject to the future *censure* of his *constituents*, and therefore should be openly submitted to their inspection."—A late writer observes on this opinion of Judge Blackstone, "if the members of the house of commons are not obliged to regard the instructions of their constituents, the people of this country choose a set of despots every seven years, and are as perfect slaves as the Turks, excepting at the time of the general election;" and remarks, "that he laments that a writer, whose admirable work will be read as long as England, its laws and language remain, should be so sparingly tinctured with the true and generous principles of liberty."

By our constitution the general assembly are authorised to appoint delegates to represent this state in Congress; and you well know, that in very many instances, (some of them of the greatest consequence) the general assembly have claimed and exercised the right of instructing them, as to their conduct in their representative capacity. This power is not granted to the legislature by the constitution, and can only be supported on the principle, that the trust is *delegated* to them by the legislature, and therefore they must have a right to direct their conduct.

It is not unworthy of notice, that the proposed instructions most graciously allow the people to interfere with the deliberations of the senate, "when the ends of government shall be perverted, and liberty *manifestly* endangered." Where is this exception to the power of the senate to be found? Who is to judge when the senate shall pervert the end of their institution, and endanger the public liberty? The people I presume. Such a limitation as this on the power of the senate is useless; for if they may act without any control, until our liberties are in *manifest* danger, it may be too late to resist; and we then could only execrate our own folly and blindness in submiting to such a restriction of the power of the senate. The right in the people to resist their rulers when they attempt to enslave them, is paramount, and not derived from the form of government, and it supposes a subversion of the government before it can be rightfully exercised; but the right of the people to instruct the legislature is necessarily implied in the establishment, and is the very essence of our

government; and is to be exercised in the support and execution of it, according to the nature and principles of it. "Whenever government assumes to itself a power of opposing the sense of a *majority* of the people, it declares itself a proper and formal *tyranny*, in the fullest, strongest and most correct sense of the word."

If it should be said, that it is no where declared in the form of government, that the people have a *right* to instruct their legislature, I would observe,—that it is not prohibited; and that all power not granted by the people remains with them. I conceive this right of instructing commenced with the establishment of our government by *representation*, because it is necessary to that freedom, which is the essence of it; and is founded in the laws of justice, which are eternal and immutable, that those who are to feel the effects of any measure, should direct in the conduct of it, otherways they will be wretched tools and slaves.

It is one question, whether the citizens of this state (entitled to vote for delegates and electors of the senate) have *any right, agreeably to the constitution*, to instruct *the senate*, in *any case* that materially concerns the prosperity, peace and safety of the state; and that the senate are bound to act according to the instructions freely and fairly given by a *majority* of such citizens; and it is another and a very different question, whether the people shall exercise *this right* in any particular case, or on any particular occasion. The *existence* of the right is of the greatest and last importance of the people; the *exercise* of it may frequently be of very little consequence, or wholly improper and unnecessary.

I cannot believe that a majority of the senate, in their legislative capacity, will ever maintain, that they are not bound by the instructions of a *majority* of the people of this country, freely and fairly given. They are pleased to say, "that our government may, with a peculiar propriety be called *the government of the people*;" but if they are above any control of the people, *in any case*, I think with much greater propriety, our government may be styled a government *by the senate*; and in such case our liberties must finally yield to despotism—An unlimitted *negative* will soon include an absolute *affirmative*.

Impelled by a sense of duty, I have thus thought proper to put you on your guard, lest you should be taken by surprize, and subscribe a doctrine, which, in my judgment, if submitted to, will in time subvert your free government, and erect a tyranny on its ruin ——— I am, Gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CHASE.

Baltimore-Town, February 9. 1787.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

I FIND in your paper of the 8th of February a draught of instructions addressed to you by A. B. he tells you it is already signed by a great number of the voters of Anne Arundel county, and is now submitted to the consideration of the people at large; he says there is a belief that paper money cannot be made to answer any salutary ends or purposes, and then goes on with some stuff too ridiculous to repeat; he says a confidence between individuals would strengthen each others hands, and again put into circulation that medium which society has been deprived of by improvident laws; and after this says, there are cases which call on the legislature for immediate redress, and says there is the deepest concern to behold property wrested from individuals and sold for less than half its value; and then begs our representatives to abandon that system which the people advise to force on the senate, and says, that in the unhappy disagreement between the two branches the senate has their approbation, and that they very much applaud the zeal and good intention of the house of delegates, and then concludes by saying it is their opinion that the people cannot constitutionally interfere with the deliberations of the senate, and that even the will of the people may not be regarded. As to what Mr. A. B. says about a number of voters having already signed his address is not to be wondered at, for reasons too well known, and I believe the submission of it to the people at large, provided nothing further is said about it, will gain it very few friends. As to paper money answering no good purposes, if he is sincere, I believe Mr. A. B. knows nothing about it, for I am confident that was a plan for paper money offered to the people candidly and fairly stated, that every man that had this country at heart would give his assistance to put it in circulation, as our existence depends on a circulating cash that cannot be carried away from us; the cry is, that the hard money is locked up, and that the idea of paper money is the cause of it; now I would wish to know, if that is the case, what will knock down the ideas of paper money, for until the validity of it is tried, I can with the greatest assurance say, that the idea will be kept up from session to session till it is fairly tried; if upon a fair trial it could be found not to answer, then might it be said that paper money was damned with this present generation. Let me recommend it to both branches of our legislature to join heartily in a plan for paper money, and not try the validity at all of subscribers either for or against it; the people are, without exasperating them on one side or the other, already perplext enough; clouds of trouble are gathering over our heads, and if some wise and prudent steps are not taken God only knows what will be the event; *I dread it*. Don't let self-interest sway us, and I will venture to pronounce, that by a little prudence in the course of a few years we shall be a happy people. In the name of God Almighty let us have a paper money, in cannot hurt any body if it is prudently done. I once more beg the two branches of our legislature to meet in harmony, and try to fall on ways and means to satisfy both debtor and creditor; either give us paper money or prolong the payment of debts, so as to give satisfaction to all parties, and if one won't do let us have both. The above are hints I advise, and as it comes from a heart I know to be good, I trust it will answer every good effect.

A DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

Queen-Anne, February 12, 1787.

LONDON, *October* 30.

IF the accounts be true of the bey of Tunis refusing to restore the crew and cargo of the French ship carried in there by one of his cruisers, he will probably draw upon himself the resentment of his most christian majesty, who wil be a more formidable foe than the republic of Venice; and as the Porte must at present keep well with France, the captain pacha, who is now in the neighbourhood, may possibly interfere; in which case the bey may have the mortification of seeing the fleurs de lys, in conjunction with the lion of St. Mark, and the creicent of Mahomet, displayed in triumph in his harbour.

Those African states were originally tributary to the grand signor, but they have long emancipated themselves from his yoke, and the Porte may possibly take advantage of this insult offered to its principal ally, to endeavour to recover its ancient dominion.

A letter from Paris, dated October 5, says, "A courier extraordinary arrived on the 2d, from Madrid, and announced that a galleon has entered the port of Cadiz, laden with six millions of piastres. She sailed from the Havannah the 24th of last May.

"The American states have sent orders to Mr. Jefferson, their minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles, to have a service of gilt plate immediately made and to present it in their name to the compte de Vergennes, as an acknowledgment of the services that minister rendered them during the last war. This present will cost congress 120,000 livres.

"Letters from Pondicherry go so far as to say, that the inhabitants of that place testify the greatest wish of becoming English subjects. This inclination is become still stronger since the execution of the privileges granted to the new India company. It is certain that the Indian country is a mere solitude and a scene of destruction, since the dismembering of the four great districts of Elour, Regimendri Karical and Monfutanagar."

BOSTON, *January* 19.

Extract of a letter from an officer on the recruiting service, dated at Northampton, the 10*th instant.*

"I found, on my journey from Boston, in passing through Holden, Hardwich, Greenwich and Pelham, great part of their inhabitants much exasperated against government—and so jealous are they of every person passing through them, that I was twice taken up as a spy, and had to produce my enlisting orders, &c. before I could undeceive them.

"Yesterday morning I fell in company with two men, who were on their way to visit their *great* leader, Shays;—after prying into my principles, they thought, to their great joy, I was friendly to their cause—and as I came from Boston, and could give some intelligence about the *court party*, they gav me an invitation to ride through Pelham, and visit their *general*—As it was but little out of my way, I accepted it, and about 10 o'clock arrived at his cottage, situated between two very high mountains, and half a mile either way from any house—he received us kindly, but was suspicious of me, and had not the two men strongly plead in my behalf, I am conscious I should have undergone a rude examination. In conversation, *Shays* informed me, he expected the *court party* from below, to support the court at Worcester, the week after next; and that he had dispatched expresses into the different parts of the country to rally the people.—But he thought the court party would not dare to appear, if they knew of the strenght of his party, which he assured me, consisted of the three western counties, except about 50 men, in Northampton and Hadley—but I find, on inquiry, that all the inhabitants of those two towns, 12 excepted, are in favour of government.—He also said, he expected general Lincoln, whom he dreaded, but was ready for him—that he wished to have him *take the ground* first, in order that he (Shays) might cut off his retreat below, surround him and make his whole party prisoners. That he was not afraid as he was conscious he had done nothing to merit the frowns of government, or the resentment of individuals—but that he thought proper to keep guarded by a number of men every night.—He also expressed his highest disapprobation of the measures government had taken to secure Shattuck, &c. and that if they were condemned, there were plans laid to lay the town of Boston in ashes, which he thought could be easily executed; *and that it was entirely owing to his unremitted exertions, that his men were prevented from doing it.* And concluded by saying, that times would soon be better, as he was endeavouring to put matters on a footing, whereby every man should enjoy his liberty, free from mercenary rulers, who study their own interest, in amassing large fortunes by extortion, rather than the good of their *subjects*, &c. Such was the drift of his conversation, as near as I can recollect—what the end will be I know not—However, the friends to government are preparing to oppose these insurgents.

"I took particular observation of Shays's house and its situation, and am of opinion, that had I a warrant, with three men, I could make a prisoner of him, and convey him safe to Boston."

[The above letter is from a gentleman of very good intelligence—The information it contains may be relied upon as authentic.]

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 2.

The latest accounts from the western country inform us, that though the winter hitherto has been uncommonly severe in that quarter, yet the troops at the respective garisons, have been remarkably healthy; that peace has generally prevailed, and that the Indians are by no means deficient in point of respect for the regular troops, having conducted themselves towards them in a friendly manner, but affected to hold the inhabitants, whom they call militia, in the greatest contempt and detestation.

Captain Hutchins, the geographer-general to the United States, still remains at Cox's fort; but as soon as he receives and arranges the returns of the different surveys that have been taken within the territorial lines of the United States, we are informed, he will set out for this city.

Feb 10 On the 14th ult. arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, the sloop Illinois, captain Story, in 68 days from l'Orient.—On his passage, in lat. 36, 30, 70 leagues westward of the island of St. Mary, spoke an Algerine frigate of 28 guns on one deck, who ordered him to hoist out his boat and come on board. He made a disposition for hoisting out his boat until he got past her guns under her stern, and observing she had no stern chases, and he being very unwilling to go to Algiers, he thought best to try which vessel had the best heels by the wind; the corsair observing captain Story's design, wore ship, and fired at him to bring him to, till the sloop got out of the reach of the enemy's guns, when the corsair hauled down her Algerine colours, and hoisted French, made sail, and chased him five hours, in which time the sloop had gained two leagues of the frigate; the night approaching, she gave over the chase.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 22.

The ship Nonsuch is lost on Ocracock inlet, the captain of which informs us of the following arrivals:

Charming Peggy, Ruther, Dartmouth. Planter, Anthers, Plymouth. Patowmack, White; Liberty, Outram; Nantes, Skinner; Charlotte, Lambert; Dragon, Hamilton; Neptune, Martin; Olive Branch, Leonard; New Ceres, Tindell; London.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, January 15, 1787.

ORDERED, That the question for a committee to be appointed to prepare a message to the senate, desiring a conference to promote a plan for procuring the proportion of this state of the liquidated continental paper securities, and for the beneficial administration of the revenue of the state; the report from the conferrees; with the proceedings on each, and the message from this house and senate relative to a conference, be published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1786.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

ON consideration of a letter of the 1st of December instant from his excellency the governor of Virginia, this house are of opinion, that seven deputies ought to be appointed, by the joint ballot of both houses, to a convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia in the month of May next, for the purpose of reviving the federal constitution; and this house are also of opinion, that five commissioners ought to be appointed, by the joint ballot of both houses, to meet commissioners from the commonwealth of Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and to communicate to them the regulations of commerce and duties proposed in this state, and to confer on such subjects as may concern the commercial interests of the said states, and are within the power of respective states.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Which was read the first and second time, agreed to, and sent to the senate by Mr. Stone.

George Gale, Esq; from the senate, delivers to Mr. Speaker the following message:

By the SENATE, December 21, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

WE cheerfully accede to the proposition contained in your message of this day by Mr. Stone, to appoint, by a joint ballot of both houses, seven deputies to meet the deputies from the other states in the convention proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia in the month of May next.

This measure appears to us to be of the utmost importance, and most likely, with the least delay, to vest in the federal government those powers which are so necessary to give strength and stability to the union.

As the deputies muſt be cloathed with ample authority, we think it would be proper, previouſly to their appointment, to determine in a conference of both houſes the nature and extent of their powers.

The ſubject is important and delicate, and requires the united wiſdom of the legiſlature, and cannot, in our judgments, be ſo well diſcuſſed in any other manner as in a joint conference of both houſes. In the ſame conference it may likewiſe be expedient to conſider the propriety of appointing five commiſſioners from this ſtate, to meet the commiſſioners from the commonwealths of Virginia and Pennſylvania, for the purpoſe of communicating the regulations of commerce and duties propoſed in this ſtate, and to confer on ſuch ſubjects as may concern the commercial intereſts of the ſaid ſtates.

We therefore propoſe a conference upon thoſe ſubjects, and if you accede to the propoſition, we will appoint three members to confer with ſuch members of your houſe, as you may think proper to nominate for the purpoſe.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

The following meſſage being prepared, was ſent to the ſenate by Mr. Holmes.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 22, 1786.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

THIS houſe, impreſſed with the propriety of a conference on the ſubjects of your meſſage of yeſterday by George Gale, Eſquire, have appointed Mr. T. Johnſon, Mr. Stone, Mr. Chaſe, Mr. Paca, and Mr. Wright, to confer with ſuch perſons as your honours may think proper to appoint.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Eſq; from the ſenate, delivers to Mr. Speaker the following meſſage:

By the SENATE, December 22, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have appointed Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and William Hemſley, Eſquires, to meet, in conference, the gentlemen nominated in your meſſage by Mr. Holmes.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1787.

Mr Thomas Johnſon, from the conferrees, brings in and delivers to Mr. Speaker the following report;

AT a meeting of the conferrees of the ſenate and houſe of delegates, preſent, from the ſenate, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and William Hemſley, Eſquires; from the houſe of delegates, Thomas Johnſon, Samuel Chaſe, William Paca, John H. Stone, and Robert Wright, Eſqrs

IT is agreed, That the deputies appointed by this ſtate, or any three or more of them, be authoriſed, on behalf of this ſtate, to meet ſuch deputies as may be appointed and authoriſed by the other ſtates to aſſemble in convention at Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal ſyſtem, and to join with them in conſidering ſuch alterations, and farther proviſions, as may be neceſſary to render the federal conſtitution adequate to the exigencies of the union, and in reporting ſuch an act, for that purpoſe, to the United States in Congreſs, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the ſeveral ſtates, will effectually provide for the ſame.

That the proceedings of the deputies, and any act agreed to in the ſaid convention, be reported by the deputies to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly.

Agreed, That five commiſſioners for this ſtate, be appointed, and that they, or any three or more of them, be authoriſed to meet commiſſioners from the ſtates of Virginia, Pennſylvania, and Delaware, jointly or ſeparately, and to communicate the regulations of commerce and duties propoſed by each ſtate, and to confer on ſuch ſubjects as may concern the commercial intereſts of the ſaid ſtates, and within the power of the reſpective ſtates. And, That the meeting of commiſſioners be on the third week of September next, and at ſuch places as they ſhall agree on. And, that their proceedings be reported to the legiſlature of this ſtate.

That the ſaid commiſſioners be authoriſed to meet the commiſſioners from the ſaid ſtates before the time above mentioned, at ſuch time and place as may be agreed on.

Agreed, That the commiſſioners to be appointed on behalf of this ſtate, be directed to confer with the commiſſioners of Virginia, and to concert with them on proper plans for light-houſes, and to agree on proper places where ſuch light houſes ought to be erected, and to take ſuch meaſures, for completing this neceſſary work, as may be judged proper; and that they report their proceedings to the next general aſſembly.

By order,

R. SPRIGG, jun. clk.

Which was read.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1787.

The following queſtion was propounded to the houſe, viz.

That a committee be appointed to prepare a meſſage to the ſenate, deſiring a conference, to promote a plan for procuring the proportion of this ſtate of the liquidated continental paper ſecurities, and for the beneficial adminiſtration of the revenue of the ſtate.

ORDERED, That the ſaid queſtion be taken into conſideration on to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1787.

Agreeably to the order of the day, on the ſecond reading the above queſtion, the previous queſtion was called for and put, That the ſaid queſtion be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Chaſe appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Meſſieurs De Butts, Hopewell, Miller, B. Worthington, Taney, Fitzhugh, Grahame, Gantt, Dent, Turner, M'Pherſon, Stone, Gale, Stewart, Polk, Shaw, Patiſon, Steele, Wallace, Matthews, Bravard, Digges, Henry, T. Johnſon, Walker, Hollingſworth. 26

NEGATIVE. Meſſieurs Perkins, J. Johnſon, Wright, Harwood, N. Worthington, Chaſe, Owings, Cockey, Ridgely, Sherwood, Stevens, R. Bond, F. Bowie, R. Bowie, Quynn, Jenings, Paca, John Seney, P. Mitchell, Faw, Mantz, Norris, J. Bond, Love, Wheeler, Lockerman, Hardcaſtle, M'Mechen, Cellars, Funk, Cromwell, Burgeſs, Oneale, Holmes, Nicholls. 35

So it was determined in the negative.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

GEORGE ASQUITH, St. Mary's county.
Edward Burgeſs, Annapolis; Mary Biſhop, Calvert county; John Barnes, Port-Tobacco; Thomas Bowie, Dorſet county.

Samuel Chaſe (2), Jeremiah T. Chaſe, John Joſeph Combes, Mary Coſſy, Hugh Champlin, Thomas Chapman, Annapolis; Thomas Crackels, Port-Tobacco; William Cooke, Prince George's county; Patrick Carberry, Clement's Bay; Noble Crawford, Dauphin county, N. America.

Mr. Davidſon, William Dancer, Hugh Donnoly, Annapolis; Impey Dawſon, and Co. Talbot county; Philip Darnall, Fielder Dorſett, Patuxent.

John Gibſon, John Galloway, Annapolis; Samuel Galloway (2), Tulip Hill.

Daniel Henry, Annapolis; John Hyndman, Pig-Point; Meſſieurs Herriot, Somerſet county; Philip Hodgkin, Nottingham; Edward Hall, Queen-Anne's county; Thomas Harwood 3d, (3), Lower Marlborough.

John J. Jacobs, Annapolis; Rinaldo Johnſon, Prince-George's county.

James Kennedy, Talbot county.

Henry Lowes, Somerſet; Samuel Lane, Pig-Point; Hardage Lane, Patowmack.

Anne Muir, Cambridge; William Mann, Pig-Point; Meſſieurs M'Bryde and Roxburgh, Somerſet county.

Lawrence O'Neale, Edward Oſmond, Annapolis.

Richard Potts, William Pinkney, Gaſham Pattan, Annapolis.

John Rogers, Nathaniel Richardſon, Annapolis.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Henry Speake, Charles county; major Snowden, Prince-George's county; Hugh Sherwood, Oxford; Suſannah Somerville, Joſeph Sim, Patuxent; Thomas and R. G. Smith, Francis Skrivan, Cheſter-town.

William Tate, Annapolis; John Thomas, Maryland; John Turner, South Milford, America.

Dr. Williamſon, Annapolis; John Weems, Calvert county.

1 F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Annapolis, Maryland, February 16, 1787.

JOHN ANSTEY, Eſq; of the kingdom of Great-Britain, having been ſpecially authoriſed and appointed, purſuant to the directions of an act of the Britiſh parliament, to repair to the United States of America, for the purpoſe of inquiring and examining into ſuch facts and circumſtances, as may be material for the better aſcertaining the ſeveral claims which have been preſented under the authority of the act now in force, or any former act, for loſſes ſuſtained during the late war in America, in conſequence of attachment to the Britiſh government; and the ſame having been duly notified in letters from his excellency John Adams, Eſq; miniſter plenipotentiary reſident at the court of London, to the honourable the miniſter for foreign affairs, as alſo to his excellency the governor of this ſtate.

THEREFORE ſuch inquiry and examination generally, and indifferently, in all caſes, for the purpoſe above mentioned, is at this time inſtituted in the ſtate of Maryland; and of this, all perſons any way concerned on behalf of themſelves, or their friends, to manifeſt and make *evident* the real *bonâ fide* amount in value of the actual loſſes ſuſtained in this ſtate, are hereby particularly deſired to take notice. 1

WHEREAS Thomas Nichols, late of this county, deceaſed, was appointed inſpector of Chaptico warehouſe, in the year 1782; and whereas there ſtill remains in the ſaid warehouſe, a few hogſheads of tobacco of his, the ſaid Nichols, inſpection, which lies in a very ruinous ſituation; and whereas the ſubſcriber, as adminiſtratrix of the ſaid Thomas Nichols, hath paid ſeveral hogſheads of tobacco that could not be found in the ſaid warehouſe, whereby ſhe conceives what remains is her property; theſe are to notify to the public, that I ſhall to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to paſs a law to enable me to diſpoſe of the tobacco now remaining in ſaid warehouſe, at public vendue, and oblige the holders of the notes (if any) to receive what the ſame may ſell for.

JEAN NICHOLS, adminiſtratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

1

Bladenſburg, February 12, 1787.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on my bond to Joſhua Wilſon Selby, as I am determined not to pay the ſame.

JOHN BEALL.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR the diſpoſal of a large and valuable collection of Books, conſiſting of three thouſand and eight volumes in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, by the moſt eſteemed authors, in Agriculture, Aſtronomy, Arithmetic, Biography, Chymiſtry, Commerce, Divinity, Gardening, Geometry, Hiſtory, Huſbandry, Law, Military Affairs, Mathematics, Medicine, Philoſophy, Navigation, Painting, Poems, Phyſic, Rhetoric, Surgery, Voyages, Travels, Plays, Novels, Magazines, Literary Journal, &c. &c.

1 Prize of	500 Dollars, is	500 Dollars.
1 do.	300 do.	300 do.
1 do.	200 do.	200 do.
2 do.	100 do.	200 do.
4 do.	50 do.	200 do.
8 do.	25 do.	200 do.
150 do.	16 do.	2400 do.
167 Prizes.		4000 Dollars.
333 Blanks.		
500 Tickets at 8 Dollars,		4000

N. B. The Lottery will begin drawing on the firſt day of October next, or ſooner, if the Tickets are ſold, under the inſpection and by direction of Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir, who will ſee the Prizes advertiſed and delivered as ſoon as drawn.

TICKETS to be had at Meſſieurs GREENS Printing Office, and of Mr. STEPHEN CLARK, at his Book Store, in Church ſtreet, Annapolis, where the Books, and a Catalogue of them may be ſeen. 1

February 6, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, heretofore veſtrymen of St. Paul's pariſh, lying partly in Queen-Anne's and partly in Talbot counties, intend to petition the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, on behalf of themſelves and the repreſentatives of the late Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr Jacob Seth, to be reimburſed the monies which the ſubſcribers, and the above deceaſed gentlemen, took up on their own credit, and expended on the new church in the ſaid pariſh, generally called Cheſter Church; and alſo to be enabled to diſcharge any reaſonable and juſt claim againſt them on account of the ſaid building which may ſtill remain unſatisfied.

N. B. The acounts of particulars, ſhewing the applications of the tobaccoes levied and monies taken up, are with Mr. Richard Tilghman Earle, and may be inſpected by any perſon who deſires

1 RICHARD T. EARLE,
CHARLES PRICE,
WILLIAM HOPPER,
RICHARD TILGHMAN.

Annapolis, February 15, 1787.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, a likely young negro fellow about twenty five years of age, ſays his name is JAMES, and that he belongs to Mrs. Tripp, near Oxford, in Talbot county. His owner is deſired to come or ſend and take him away and pay charges.

1 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne Arundel county.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, in the latter end of ſeptember laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, DICK, a very luſty mulatto fellow, about twenty five years of age, has buſhy hair or wool, which he generally combs back, large features and eyes, a grum down look, and frowns when ſpoken to, is a ſubtle artful fellow, and well acquainted both in Virginia and Maryland, having been formerly a waiting-man; he is fond of dreſs, and took with him a variety of cloaths; he will change his name and paſs for a free man, and may have a forged paſs; he will make for the eaſtern ſhore or Pennſylvania, or he will attempt to get on board ſome veſſel, probably a bay craft, as he worked on board one by the name of Thomas Webſter in his laſt runaway trip, when he commonly wore a ſhort canvas ſhirt over his other cloaths. The above reward will be paid for delivering him to the ſubſcriber, or for ſecuring him in any gaol, and giving notice ſo that his maſter gets him again, if brought home all reaſonable charges paid.

GEORGE MASON, jun.

N. B. All captains or ſkippers of veſſels, and others, are hereby forewarned, at their peril, from taking him board or employing him. 1 10 7/6

Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was ſhod before a few days before he was miſſing. Any perſon that will bring him to me ſhall receive a reward of three guineas.

9 JOHN HALKERSTON.

Bladenſburg, February, 1787.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of a bond given by me to a certain Peter Young, as I am determined not to pay the ſame.

2 WILLIAM YOUNG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. Addiſon, of the county of Prince-George, clerk, and his ſon, propoſe to petition the honourable general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, touching certain confiſcated property of the ſaid Addiſon. 3

Anne-Arundel county, January 26, 1787.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his dwelling house, on Saturday the 17th of March next,

SUNDRY valuable negroes and stock, amongst the stock is a very fine breeding mare, now with foal by Sweeper, and two colts got by high bred horses out of the above mare. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

4 HENRY MAY.

Harford county, state of Maryland, February 10, 1787

To be SOLD,

TWO blooded stallions, the property of the late Mr. John Patterson, viz. the noted horse ROCHESTER, who, for activity, elegance, and pedigree, is exceeded by none on this continent; his performance on the turf is so well known to most of the sportsmen of this state, as to render recapitulation needless. ROMULUS an elegant full blooded horse, (except a small mixture of the hunter) full sixteen and an half hands high, eight years old this spring, was esteemed a good runner until he met with a small lameness in training, which he has now got over; the above horses will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, if not sold by the twentieth of March next, they will be farmed for the season. There is likewise for sale at the same place a handsome mare, three quarters blood, very gay, and a good hack, with an elegant filley, rising two years old, got by Rochester, equal in figure and size to any thing in the state. Any person inclining to purchase or to farm either of the above stud horses, will meet with a good bargain by applying to the subscriber, living four miles on the road from Bush town to Havre-de-Grace. All persons indebted to the estate of the above John Patterson, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have any claims against the estate are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid by 5w

2 GEORGE PATTERSON, administrator.

Annapolis, February 12, 1787.

For SALE,

The Schooner SPEEDWELL,

ABOUT 35 tons burthen, with her tackle and apparel. For particulars apply to the subscribers, at their store, in Annapolis, where they have for sale a large assortment of dry goods, amongst which are, a quantity of seins from 30 to 50 fathoms long, which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

2 JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Annapolis January 16, 1787.

THE subscribers most earnestly request their customers who are in arrears with them, to pay off their several accounts as soon as possible; without this is done, their friends will easily see they cannot carry on the business with that advantage to their customers and themselves, which a ready money or short credit trade is capable of; most of the articles they deal in are ready money articles, and the rest they cannot procure but upon very short credit; they therefore hope their friends will take the matter into consideration, and discharge their balances. They have very urgent demands upon them which must be discharged on or before the first day of March next, and those of their customers who are in arrears, and do not assist them before that time, it is hoped will not consider it unreasonable to expect a payment in full at that period, which will greatly oblige their obedient servants,

4X MAYBURY and SMITH.

Charles county, February 4, 1787.

WE, the subscribers, hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that on Friday the 16th day of March, in the year 1787, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of Ignatius Simpson, in Charles town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, we intend to take the depositions of sundry witnesses in order to establish the last will and testament of our late father Notley Maddocke, deceased, and to establish our right and title to the lands and tenements, whereof we are now possessed.

2X NOTLEY MADDOCKE,
HENRY MADDOCKE.

Calvert county, February 9, 1787.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a bond, passed by me, to Mr. Stephen West, of Prince-George's county, dated the first day of June, 1786, for between ninety and one hundred pounds sterling, the same having been given in satisfaction of a judgment, on which he has since taken out an execution against me, which is superseded. Nothing is, therefore, due to Mr. West on the bond.

2 GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

October 28, 1786.

Wanted immediately,

As an overseer,

A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and understands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that understands his business. Inquire of the Printers. tf

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Alexandria, January 1, 1787.

THE subscriber will take an APPRENTICE to PHYSIC and SURGERY.

4X JAMES CRAIK, sen.

WHEREAS in consequence of certain intelligence, that a combination of numerous tribes of hostile Indians had actually commenced war on the western frontiers, the United States in Congress assembled did, on the 20th October last, resolve in the manner and form following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the number of one thousand three hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and privates be raised for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged, and that they, together with the troops now in service, be formed into a legionary corps, to consist of 2040 non commissioned officers and privates." "That the additional troops be raised by the following states, viz.

New-Hampshire	260	Infantry and artillery.
Massachusetts	660	
Rhode-Island	220	
Connecticut	180	

Maryland and Virginia each 60 cavalry, making 120; That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raised by this resolve, be the same as established by the act of congress of the 12th April, 1785," and,

"That the board of treasury contract for a supply of cloathing and rations, at such places, and in such quantities, as the secretary at war should judge necessary."

And, whereas for the more effectual carrying into execution the aforesaid act, the United States in congress did, on the 21st October last, resolve further in the manner following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the several states in the confederacy be, and they are hereby required to pay into the federal treasury, on or before the first day of June, 1787, the sum of 530,060 dollars, which sums are as follow," viz.

New-Hampshire	18,603
Massachusetts	79,288
Rhode Island	11,390
Connecticut	46,746
New-York	45,368
New Jersey	29,415
Pennsylvania	72,504
Delaware	7,950
Maryland	49,979
Virginia	90,630
North-Carolina	38,478
South-Carolina	30,973
Georgia	5,671

Which sums when paid shall be passed to the credit of the states respectively, on the terms prescribed by the resolves of congress of the 6th day of October, 1779; and that the monies arising from the said requisition be and hereby are appropriated for the pay and support of the troops on the present establishment.

"RESOLVED *unanimously*, That the board of treasury be, and they are authorised and directed to open a loan immediately to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, at six per cent. per annum, on the credit of the foregoing requisition, which they are hereby authorised to pledge to the lenders for the faithful reimbursement of the monies loaned with the interest thereof."

Now therefore, The commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, by virtue of the powers in them vested by the resolve aforesaid, have agreed to open a loan for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in the mode and on the terms following, to wit:

1st. Subscription books for the purpose above mentioned shall, without delay, be opened at the respective loan offices in the several states, in which shall be entered the names, occupations, and places of residence of the subscribers, together with the date and amount of the several subscriptions. Provided always, that no subscription shall be received for a less sum than four hundred dollars.

2d. At the time of subscription the parties shall pay down one fourth part of the amount thereof, and the remainder in three instalments, viz. One third at the end of three months, after the first deposit; one third at the end of six months; and one third at the end of nine months.

3d. The subscribers to the loan shall be entitled to interest on the sums by them respectively subscribed, at the rate of six per cent per annum, computed from the date of the first deposit, which interest shall be annually paid in gold or silver coin, at the several offices where the subscriptions are entered; but as this privilege of paying by instalments is highly beneficial to the subscribers, it is conditioned, That on subscriptions not completed, the sums actually advanced shall only be demandable at the period fixed for the redemption, without any interest computed thereon.

4th. Receipts shall be given for the payments at the different instalments, and at the end of nine months, on the said receipts being produced at the office where the subscriptions were entered, they shall be cancelled, and the subscribers or their legal representatives shall recive formal obligations on the part of the United States, acknowledging the loan of the money in pursuance of the resolves of congress of the 21st October last; and stipulating the period of redemption, with an interest of six per cent. per annum, till paid, computed from the date of the first deposit; and for the greater convenience of the lenders, they shall receive the amount of their respective subscriptions, in certificates of the following denominations according to their option.

In Certificates of 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100 dollars each.

5th. The period of redemption of the principal sums subscribed to the above loan, shall be on the last day of December 1788, and the same shall be paid in gold or silver coin, to the parties or their legal representatives. Provided always, That a right be reserved to the United States of paying off the same at any period subsequent to the last day of December, 1787, giving public notification of such their intention throughout the several states, at least one month previous thereto.

6th. To ensure the reimbursement of the capital to the respective subscribers, the commissioners of the board of treasury engage, that as they shall be able from time to time to ascertain the subscriptions made in the several states, they will draw warrants in pursuance of the present requisition on the respective receivers of taxes for the whole amount of the sums subscribed in the states, and that the same shall, at no time thereafter, enter into the general disbursements of the treasury, but shall be punctually and distinctly appropriated for the redemption of the principal and interest of the monies subscribed to the present loan.

IN witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of office, this twenty third day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, by virtue of the powers in us vested by an act of the United States in congress of the 21st October, 1786.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE,
} Commissioners of the board of treasury.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do engage to pay in gold or silver coin to Thomas Harwood, Esq; commissioner of the loan office for the state of Maryland, the sums annexed to our respective names on the conditions above specified.

BOARD *of* TREASURY *of the* UNITED STATES.

November 20, 1786.

THE United States in congress, having by their act of the 20th October last, directed the board of treasury to contract for the cloathing and rations necessary for the troops to be raised in pursuance of the act above mentioned; and having further by their act of the 21st of the said month, made a special requisition on the several states, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be expresly applied for the pay, and support of the troops on the present establishment,

The COMMISSIONERS *of the* BOARD *of* TREASURY, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That proposals will be received at their office till the 20th day of December next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the troops on the present establishment from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December 1787, (both days inclusive) at any place, or places betwixt the state of New-Hampshire, and York-town in the state of Pennsylvania, both places inclusive; provided the same be not further north than Saratoga, in the state of New-York.

And for all rations which may be required from the 1st day of June to the last day of December 1787, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the district herein after mentioned.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Fort M'Intosh on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intosh, and the mouth of the river Muskinghum; and at the mouth of the said river Muskinghum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the said river Muskinghum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami; at the mouth of the great Miami; and from thence to the rapids of the falls of the Ohio; and at the said rapids.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river, to the Miami Village; and at the Miami Village.

From the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango, and Le Bœuf, at Le Bœuf; betwixt Le Bœuf and Preiq' Isle; at Preiq' Isle, and betwixt Preiq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals; the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the secretary at war, and the contractor.

The ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3-4lb. of pork,
One gill of common rum,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} Per 100 rations.

The proposals must ascertain the prices of the component parts of the ration; and specify the longest credit, and the terms of payment, which the persons who offer are willing to engage on.

Those who incline to contract, may at their option, send in proposals for supplying the rations at all the places mentioned, in this advertisement; or separate proposals for supplying the rations issuable betwixt the state of New-Hampshire, and York-town in the state of Pennsylvania. And those which are issuable from York town, to, at, and for any of the places which are particularly specified. 6

November 15, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law to enable her to sell and dispose of a tract of land in Worcester county, known by the name of Philip's Adventure. 6

HANNAH BISHOP.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street*.